Smite Until Our Foes Bend On Their Knees

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

No. 16,188 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

AQUINO, P.I. NOTABLES IN TOKYO ON MISSION OF OFFERING THANKS

Board of Information Announces Arrival of Distinguished Party in Capital on Monday

Special Ambassador Benigno S. Aquino and his suite arrived in Tokyo from the Philippines, on Monday, for the purpose of expressing his Government's thanks for the aid given by Japan in the realization of Philippine independence and for the conclusion of the Japan-Philippine Alliance Pact, it was announced by the Board of Information at 2 p.m. Monday.

The announcement follows:

"For the purpose of expressing gratitude for the aid given for Philippine independence and for the conclusion of the Japan-Philippine Pact of Alliance, the Philippine Government have decided to send to Japan as Special Ambassador, Mr. Benigno S. Aquino, President of the National Assembly. The Special Ambassador and his party arrived in Tokyo today, April 17."

Arriving with Special Ambassador Aquino at 1:30 p.m. was his suite composed of: Jose Yulo, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Antonio de las Aras, Minister of Finance, Rafael Alunan, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and Camilo Osias, Director-General and concurrently Vice President of the Kalibapi.

Mr. Aquino and his suite will proceed to the Imperial Palace this morning to register their names in the Court Register and will also visit the Omiya Palace and the residences of the Imperial Princes to enter their names in the Visitors' Books.

Born in 1894, Mr. Aquino is a graduate of St. Thomas University. With the establishment of the Philippine Executive Commission following the occupation of the Archipelago by the Imperial Japanese Forces, Mr. Aquino assumed the post of Secretary for the Interior of the same organ.

He was later nominated vice-chairman of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Commission, making material contribution to the attainment of freedom by the Philippine Republic.

After the independence, he assumed the posts of the Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly and of the Vice-President and concurrently Director-General of the Kalibapi, from which post he resigned last year.

Jose Yulo, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in 1894 and after graduating from the law course of the University of the Philippines in 1914 was admitted to the bar. In 1939 he received the degree of honorary doctor of laws. Known as an eminent jurist, he was appointed Minister of Justice in 1934. Subsequently he was appointed Governor of the Philippine National Bank. In 1938 he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Philippine Congress and in 1941 he was elected to the Senate. Since the occupation of the islands by the Japanese, he was active as a member of the Independence Preparatory Commission. When the Philippines declared independence, he was appointed to the present post.

Antonio de las Aras, Finance Minister, born in 1883, has served his country as Chairman of the National Assembly since the Japanese granting of independence to the Philippines and then as vice-president and Director-General of the Kalibapi. Upon the reorganization of the party, he yielded his party posts to another and became a member of President Laurel's Cabinet.

Agriculture and Commerce Minister Alunan was formerly Agriculture Secretary of the Philippine Executive Commission and also a member of the Independence Preparatory Commission.

Mr Osias was Assistant Secretary for Education and Public Welfare in the Executive Commission. He was appointed assistant director-general of the Kalibapi when the organ was established last year and was nominated vice-president and concurrently director-general of the body only a few days ago.

Swiss Territory Violated

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 16—Swiss air was again violated Saturday afternoon by foreign planes of unknown nationality flying in high altitude, it was officially announced by the Swiss Government, according to a Berne report.

Crown Prince Visits Dockyard at Uraga With 60 Classmates

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince was pleased to honor with a visit of inspection the Uraga Dockyard in Kanagawa Prefecture Monday in the capacity of a pupil. His Imperial Highness studying in the fifth year grade of the primary course of the Peers' School. Leaving from Shimbashi Station with about 60 classmates led by Admiral Katsunoshin Yamanashi, principal of the school, His Imperial Highness arrived at the dockyard, where Vice-Admiral Teikichi Hori, president of the company, acted as guide. After carefully noting how ships are built, His Imperial Highness graced the ceremony for the launching of a superb wartime standard vessel.

LUFTWAFFE BOMBS ANZIO BEACHHEAD

Conflagrations Spread More Than 1,000 Meters in Large-Scale Attack

Special

BERLIN, April 16.—Revealing details of German air initiative on the Anzio front, General of Fliers Max Ritter, Von Pohl declared that "on the beachhead south of Rome the Allies had to bear one of the heaviest air raids during the past days," according to a dispatch by German correspondent Guenther Weber from the Anzio front. The General told the correspondent that the German blow took the anti-Axis forces completely by surprise and that for the first time, not only the harbor area of Anzio and Nettuno, but the entire length of the Anglo-American beachhead was the target of the rolling attacks of German battle plane and fighter plane formations.

Strong German fighter escorts screened the raids. Reconnaissance planes photographing effects of the operations revealed conflagrations which had spread more than a thousand meters and of a scope hitherto unobserved on the beachhead, the General disclosed. The General pointed out especially that the blow was a large-scale, minutely-set and combined action of the ground and air forces. He said that by the concentrated fire of large artillery units of railway and anti-aircraft guns the Germans succeeded in laying down enemy action on the beachhead throughout the air attack.

"In the evening, during the first two sorties of our formations," the General said, "the ground defense was heavy but when the main attack, lasting 18 minutes, was flown, the defense was only muffled." To illustrate the violence of the German shelling, the General pointed out that within 110 minutes, one German 88-millimeter flak alone fired 2,000 shells, more than three shells per second. German battle-plane formations composed of Focke Wolf-190's and combat aircraft of the Junker-88 type were used chiefly for this operation but Italian torpedo-carrying aircraft also participated. The latter sank a 4,000-ton transport with a direct hit.

The General said that the anti-Axis plans on the beachhead were undoubtedly disturbed by the hundreds of explosions and conflagrations which were audible and visible as far as Rome and that the losses in men suffered by the Americans and British were estimated to be considerable. In this connec-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

U.S. INCONSISTENCIES IN WORDS AND DEEDS SEEN IN HULL'S TALK

Enemy Lacking Moral Convictions to Uphold War Aims, Avers Iguchi at Press Meet

Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his meeting with the foreign press on Monday, referred to United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's hypocritical speech made on Friday, Pan-American Day, and pointed out that the actions of the United States Government had consistently been opposed to the letter and spirit of the words uttered by Hull. "The Anglo-American concept of morality and ethics is beyond our Oriental mind to comprehend, because words and actions are more often than not in contradiction to each other," he declared. "The latest address of Secretary Hull on Pan-American Day, last Friday, is another example of that lack of consistency."

Hull's declaration that "inter-American unity was not brought about by force and is not based upon the conception of a master race whose mission is to rule" was in complete contradiction to the actions of the United States Government, the Spokesman said, pointing to the force and threat of force used by that government to make the Latin American nations break off their relations with the Axis. Touching on America's extension of pressure to other neutrals in the world, Mr. Iguchi stated that the war had reached a point where the enemy could no longer conceal his real intentions, where in order to turn the tide of war, he is incapable, because of his lack of moral convictions, to uphold with loyalty and consistency the aims for which he professes to be fighting.

The Spokesman's comment follows:

Words, Action Contradictory

"The Anglo-Saxon concept of morality and ethics is beyond our Oriental mind to comprehend, because words and actions are more often than not in contradiction to each other. The latest address of Secretary Hull on Pan-American Day, last Friday, is another example of that lack of consistency.

"'Inter-American unity,' he declared 'was not brought about by force and is not based upon the conception of a master race whose mission is to rule. Our unity comes from a passionate devotion to human liberty and national independence which is so strong that it does not stop with the effort of each people to secure liberty for itself but goes on to respect as no less valid the desire of other peoples to achieve the same liberty in accordance with their traditions and historic institutions.'

"Those are very beautiful words with which no one would raise objections, but they are utterly offensive to our sense of righteousness and good faith when they are uttered by a spokesman of a government whose actions have consistently been opposed to the letter and spirit of those words. As I have pointed out in some of my past remarks before this press conference, the American concept of morality is based upon the principle of coercion and force. The countries of Latin America which have broken off diplomatic relations with or have declared war against the Axis have done so, not from their sense of loyalty to the principles as declared by Mr. Hull, but because of force or threat of force which descended upon them

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

Philippine Leaders Arrive

Special Ambassador Benigno S. Aquino is seen in the above picture being greeted by Kazuo Aoki, (left) Minister for Greater East Asiatic Affairs, at Haneda Airport on Monday. Mr. Aquino has come to express his Government's thanks for the aid given by Japan in the realization of Philippine independence and for the conclusion of the Japan-Philippine Alliance Pact.

HULL'S SPEECH HIT BY TURKISH PAPER

Ulus Avers Exports to Germany From Neutral Countries Are Negligible

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 17.—Ridiculing United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's recent radio broadcast, the Ulus, a Turkish newspaper, in its April 11 issue pointed out the fact that the exports to Germany from the neutral countries are only negligible.

The Ulus declared:

"According to Mr. Hull, the anti-Axis countries intend to prevent goods from entering Germany from neutral countries in order to deprive the Reich of her supplies but due to the present difficulties in transportation, the possibility of exports of neutrals going into Germany is very small. As witness the case of the Soviet Union, supplies from great countries like Britain and America may prove helpful but those from other countries are only negligible.

"Therefore, we consider that the early opening of a second front by America and Britain for which these Powers have been making long preparations will be the most effective means of shortening the duration of the war."

CRIPPS ADMITS DECLINE IN BRITISH INDUSTRIES

Special

LISBON, April 16.—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Minister for Aircraft Production, complained on Sunday about the "serious decline" of the British war industry as a result of uneasiness among the workers, according to a London dispatch.

Cripps declared that various branches of Britain's industry are so interlocked that "even comparatively little slackening in production is causing great damage."

He demanded greater concentration of efforts "to master the severe tasks which is facing England" adding that "much remained to be done and these tasks demanded ability as well as the entire energy of everyone."

Turning to the post-war question, Cripps opined that the economic life of the English must not fall back into the method of the past of laissez-faire laissez-aller because this practice would surely cause mass unemployment.

Vichy Officials Executed

Special

LISBON, April 14.—Two more former Vichy officials had been executed by firing squads on orders of the French Committee for National Liberation, according to an Algiers report. Their names were given as Xavic Sanucki and Otto Riepp, who were guards at the Vichy Internment Camp for French Foreign Legion members. They were convicted by a military court for murder.

DANGER TO IMPHAL IS ADMITTED BY FOE

New Delhi Report Says Troops In Plains Area Hemmed In by Japanese

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 16.—The British-Indian troops in the Imphal Plains area have been completely hemmed in by the Japanese Forces, a United Press dispatch from New Delhi reported yesterday.

Foe Is Fatigued

Domei

CANTON, April 17.—Fighting on the Imphal Plains is now reaching its highest peak. Concerning the vigorous attack by the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces against Imphal, a United Press dispatch from New Delhi said:

"At present the Japanese are advancing toward Imphal from three directions in a move to isolate the Anglo-Indian troops in that city who are now extremely fatigued.

"The Japanese are concentrating their power in the attack from XX, and it appears that they have already secured a section of the anti-Axis position in the mountains near Imphal.

"In face of fierce onslaughts, the British-Indian troops have been making desperate efforts to check the Japanese advance on the Imphal Plains and in the mountainous area northeast of Imphal. However, the Japanese are continuing to push forward toward their objective."

Kohima Dimapur Road Cut

Domei

LISBON, April 15.—Japanese Forces have succeeded in cutting off the 56-kilometers road leading from Kohima to Dimapur on the Assam-Bengal Railway, it was admitted by the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia in its official communique today, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here.

Gandhi Ill With Malaria

Special

LISBON, April 16.—Mahatma Gandhi, who is still under detention by the British Government, has been suffering from malaria for the past three days, the Bombay Government announced today, according to a dispatch from Bombay. His condition was described as "weak but satisfactory."

Noronha Gets U.S. Post

Special

LISBON, April 16.—Admiral Sylvio Noronha has been appointed the new Brazilian Naval Attache to Washington, according to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch. He is leaving Rio de Janeiro for the United States within a few days to relieve Naval Attache Captain Antonio Cesar de Andrade who has been ordered to Lima.

GOLD, SILVER MARTS IN INDIA CONFUSED BY PUSH ON IMPHAL

Authorities Warn Speculators —British Press Anxious Over Situation in E. India

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 15.—The Japanese push upon Imphal, coming on top of the political unrest and the excessive tax burden on the Indian people imposed by the British authorities, coupled with the increase in the amount of new rupee issues, has thrown the Indian gold and silver market into utter confusion.

For many days the prices had continued to soar under the frenzied activities of speculators taking advantage of the political unrest and other bull news. The advance of the Japanese on Imphal added fuel to the speculative fever and a chaotic state prevailed on the market.

The British authorities, accordingly, had the Vice-Minister of Finance Jones issue a warning to the speculators that the Government would take vigorous action against them if they persisted in their activities. This had the effect of curbing the inordinate price rise to some extent, so that silver was quoted at 32 rupees 8 annas and gold at 72 rupees 13 annas as of April 1. Moreover, for two days no sale of gold by the Reserve Bank took place.

The recent rise in the gold and silver prices are ascribed by London observers to the seasonal demand for bullion and the crossing of the Japanese across the Indo-Burmese border. The same observers consider the action of the Indians investing in gold and silver whenever they feel uneasy in regard to the future as prompted by their traditional psychology.

The Times, of London, dated March 29, subscribed to this view. The Manchester Guardian attributed it chiefly to the Japanese thrust into Indian territory and denied that it was due to any monetary inflation. The paper demanded that the Government should exercise proper control of the market. A Bombay dispatch to The Times said that the state of the market would depend on the development of the Burma campaign and pointed out that any news from the front would be sharply reacted to by the market.

British Press Anxious
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 16.—Indicative of the anxiety of the British public over the Japanese military successes in Eastern India, the British press is warning that the superior equipment of the Japanese Forces, which, it says, accounts for the Japanese victory, will not only prove to be a grave hindrance to anti-Axis operations but will eventually nullify the war results achieved by anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, according to a London dispatch to the Arriba, a Spanish newspaper, dated April 10.

The Daily Express warned that the Japanese advance into Indian territory would excite the Indian public and aggravate internal unrest, says the dispatch.

Pointing out that the cause of

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

Times Expresses Fear For Foe's Paratroops Encircled in N. Burma

Domei

LISBON, April 15.—The London Times expresses apprehensions on the fate of the air-transported anti-Axis forces, now encircled by the Japanese Forces in northern Burma, in an editorial appearing in today's issue, according to London reports. Said the journal: "Unless food and arms are air-transported to the anti-Axis forces carrying on operations in northern Burma, the fighting power of that unit will be gradually diminished by the daily consumption of bullets and food."

N. IMPHAL AIRFIELD FURIOUSLY BOMBED

Enemy Base for Air-Borne Troops at Henu Also Pounded; Several Gliders Smashed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 16.—Crack units of the Japanese Army Air Force in the Burma area, in a grand formation of bombers and fighters, attacked the airfield north of Imphal yesterday morning, inflicting tremendous damage to the enemy base where three places set ablaze.

During the raid, the Japanese attackers were challenged by 20 Spitfires and several P-51 fighters. Our airmen routed the foe after a furious aerial combat.

Meanwhile, our bombers unloaded numerous bombs on the enemy base in death-defying attacks in face of fierce anti-aircraft gunfire, and set three places ablaze.

All the Japanese fliers returned safely.

Glider Field Bombed

Domei

XX BASE IN BURMA, April 16.—In collaboration with the sweeping advance of the Japanese Forces, the Nippon Army air units fiercely attacked the enemy's air-borne force positions at Henu, 40 kilometers northwest of Katha, at dusk on April 13.

Braving the screen of the enemy anti-aircraft gunfire, our Wild Eagles accurately released the bombs and inflicted heavy damages on the enemy air base. One Japanese air unit blasted the enemy's glider landing field, located 40 kilometers northwest of Katha. Several gliders were smashed and were set ablaze. All our planes returned safely.

On the afternoon of April 14, a large formation of Japanese dive-bombers stormed over the enemy's positions again and swooped down in terrific bombing attacks, despite the furious ground fire from enemy guns. The remaining enemy positions were completely blasted and guns silenced. All the Japanese planes safely returned to their base.

Kazak Republic Budget

The 12th session of the Supreme Council of the Kazak Soviet Socialist Republic, convened at Alma-Ata from April 9 to 12 and approved the budget for the 1944 fiscal year and also the organization of the Defense and Foreign Commissariats, according to reports reaching here.

OUR UNITS CAPTURE ENEMY STRONGHOLD AT KONGBOK HEIGHTS

Azad Hind Forces in Collaboration Disturb Foe Positions on Imphal-Silchar Road

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED PLACE ON INDIAN FRONT, April 16.—Part of the Imperial Japanese Forces occupied the Kongbok Heights, 18 kilometers west of Bishenpur, yesterday thus securing a strategic key point overlooking the Imphal-Silchar Road.

The Azad Hind Units fighting in collaboration with the Japanese Forces are disturbing the enemy positions at various points along the Imphal-Silchar Road employing characteristic tactics.

Enemy Desperate
By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, April 16.—The Japanese Units are carrying on devastating artillery attacks against the remnants of the enemy 23rd Division, the 37th Brigade and the 16th Brigade of about 10,000 strong which are putting up desperate resistance around Bishenpur.

These enemy forces are launching strong counter-attacks with heavy guns and trench-mortars from their positions built in the vicinity of Bishenpur and along the 20-kilometer road from Moiran and Trongobi.

Jotsoma Is Occupied
By U. KOMATSU and R. KOUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 16.—Completely overpowered by the fierce and sudden charge of the Japanese Units on the night of April 12, the enemy units defending the artillery position at Jotsoma wildly took to flight in a northwesterly direction.

Since April 9, the Japanese guns were heavily pounding the enemy troops on 461 Hill who were defending their position with 10-centimeter howitzers and numerous trench mortars, but on the night of April 12 Japanese crack troops carried out a sudden attack on the strongly-defended enemy position and succeeded in gaining their objective after several hours of fierce combat.

The enemy artillery defenders were completely frustrated by the attack and wildly fled after abandoning their comrade troops and arms.

In the meantime, the enemy remnants hopelessly entrapped on 461 Hill numbering close to 500 were completely demoralized by the loss of Jotsoma. A major portion of the Indian troops came joining the Indian National Army in droves and the remaining soldiers trapped on the hill face sure doom although they are still continuing futile resistance.

Foe in Confusion
By S. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, April 15.—Facing an inevitable collapse of Dimapur, the enemy's strategic point on the Assam-Bengal Railway, with the interruption of Manipur road, the only supply route by the Japanese Forces, the enemy driven to utter confusion began to resort to a desperate scheme, removing the 5th Division in the Arakan area by air and transporting the 4th Brigade of 6th Division stationed in Calcutta and Chittagong by large transports to Imphal.

Nichugad Hills Occupied
By R. KOUMI and U. KOMATSU
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON INDIAN FRONT, April 15.—Combined Japanese-Indian Forces driving along the motor road between Kohima and Dimapur occupied the hills in the vicinity of Nichugad, 10 kilometers southeast of Dimapur, on the night of April 13.

These units left Brihema, 15 kilometers northwest of Kohima, on April 8 and after penetrating Bagpani and Gastani, reached the area near Nichugad on April 13. In the face of stiff enemy resistance, the Japanese and Azad Hind Units carried out daring charges against enemy pill-boxes in the evening of the same day and finally occupied the hills around the town of Nichugad securing a strategic structure for a general offensive against the key point.

Meanwhile, powerful mechanized units are arriving to cooperate in the reduction of Nichugad.

Alarmed over the possibility of

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Enemy Air Units Fail in Repeated Attempts To Blast Rabaul Before Our Gallant Defense

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 17.—In their abortive raids on Rabaul, New Britain Island, carried out at the end of last week, the anti-Axis air forces lost 10 planes which were shot down by the Japanese Forces on the spot.

On Thursday, 140 enemy planes attempted to raid Rabaul, but were repulsed by the Japanese Units which downed one of the raiders.

Another large formation of 229 anti-Axis bomber and fighter planes came over the Island on the following day, but were forced to flee without making any effective attack.

On Saturday, about 190 enemy bombers and fighters attempted to attack Rabaul. Immediately intercepting the raiders, Japanese Units shot down nine planes with furious anti-aircraft gunfire.

In these three air attacks, damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

One Raider Downed
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 17.—One enemy plane was shot down by Japanese Units on Taroa Island on Saturday morning when a total of 22 enemy aircraft composed of 13 B-25 bombers and nine F4F's attacked our position.

The Japanese routed all the enemy planes. No damage was reported on our side.

Three Planes Hit
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 17.—Japanese Fighter Plane Units shot down three planes in an engagement with 12 B-24 bombers on Saturday afternoon when the enemy attempted to attack Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.

No damage was reported on our side.

Burmese Keep British Troops Entertained While Message Is Sent to Nippon Forces

By Arrangement with the Asahi

BURMA FRONT, April 16.—The deep-rooted antagonism of the Burmese against the British on the one hand, and their whole-hearted cooperation with the Japanese Forces on the other, have been signally manifested upon many occasions.

In the Indo-Burmese border area as well as in the Katha region where the enemy glider-borne troops were massed, the Burmese, particularly the Arakans, have been giving invaluable aid to the Japanese Forces, thus contributing greatly toward the Japanese war efforts.

One day some British officers and 25 Anglo-Indian troops strayed into a village offering bottles of beer in exchange for food and fresh water. The village headman immediately took them to his home and entertained them lavishly. At the same time he dispatched some of his men with a message to the Japanese Forces. In this way all the enemy troops were taken prisoner.

On another occasion when the Anglo-Indian forces invaded Burma, some Burmese successfully encircled them and inflicted heavy casualties to the enemy, shooting 40, wounding another 40 and seizing numerous hand-grenades and ammunition.

At another time when some British officers threatened the Burmese at the point of the gun to take them across the Irrawaddy River, the latter deliberately pushed their cars into the water while en route down the stream. Then escaping from the boat, the Burmese managed to reach the shore safely. The British were thus left stranded on the boat. Five days later, finding the British officers exhausted from hunger, the Burmese handed them over to the Japanese troops.

On still another occasion when an enemy force, some 1,000 strong, was discovered crossing the Irrawaddy River, the Burmese notified the Japanese Forces which launched a surprise-attack, sending all the enemy troops to a watery grave.

Press Comments

Monday, April 17

BRITAIN'S AGONY BEFORE DECISIVE BATTLE

ASAHI—On the eve of a decisive battle, Britain, at present, is facing various worries, among them being the following problem: if, under pressure from the two great Powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, Britain should carry out an adventurous, all-staking strategy, what will she get out of it? Especially, in the recent diplomatic offensives of the anti-Axis in Europe, the Soviet Union has come to grasp the initiative, and as a result it has become inevitable for Britain to submit to the Soviet Union everywhere. This is one great reason that has upset Britain's decisive-fighting psychology. We may thus discern the complex phenomenon of two mutually inconsistent Britains: one Britain which is rushing along the tracks toward decisive battle, and another Britain which is heading in the opposite direction. However, there is one great force which is driving her toward a decisive battle, no matter what the circumstances may be. That is the problem of her fighting strength. It may be said that the greatest benefit which Britain has been able to reap, since she escaped from a great military danger by the start of the German-Soviet war, was not strategical victory, but in the general mobilization of her industry for production of armaments. The same Britain which did not possess a single perfectly-armed division after the Dunkirk defeat, has at present achieved military mass production boasting a monthly output of 3,000 to 3,500 planes and 2,000 tanks. This, of course, has also been due partly to the fact that through the joint efforts of the Dominions of the British Empire and with the support of the United States, Britain has been able for the time being somehow to solve her foodstuff and raw material problem. However, the fact must not be overlooked that it was chiefly due to the all-out enforcement of Britain's wartime economy.

But Britain can't help worrying over the following dilemma: should she, now in possession of that military mass production capacity and of military equipment resulting from the former, utilize this fighting strength to embark on one great adventure—or, should she somehow, otherwise, bring this war to a conclusion? Moreover, with the establishment of new armament factories and the mobilization of materials completed in 1942 and the resulting rise in labor productivity, armament production already reached its climax during the first term of 1943. Then, supposing even that large-scale military operations be further postponed, no further expansion of Britain's armament production can be expected.

Moreover, Britain's total fighting strength is being consumed, and as General Smuts has said, she is rapidly advancing in the process of her downfall to the status of a poor country. As to the economic strength as revealed in wartime finances: whereas in the previous World War, Britain's total war expenditures amounted to £8,500,000,000, in the present war the expenditures by July, 1943, had already reached £14,500,000,000. Though it may be said that the amount of red-ink bonds issued and the general absorption of public bonds do not necessarily reveal insecurity in comparison with the situation in other countries, yet, if a country's position abroad declines, what else could this bespeak than that country's downfall? Of Britain's £5,000,000,000 of overseas investments, already more than £3,000,000,000 have been spent; and not only have Britain's Dominions fully liquidated their debts to Britain, but their own capital in Britain has increased and they have now rather come to assume the position of creditors. To go one point further: in future, a considerable lowering of Britain's maritime transportation capacity and a limitation of her overseas markets are being anticipated. This indeed, clearly reveals the fact that the process of "Britain's decline" which has been talked of since the previous great World War is now rapidly becoming a reality.

As to the downfall of her international position: this indeed, is the greatest problem for Britain who, standing between the two great Powers of the United States and the Soviet Union, is marching on toward the decisive battle with her hopes for the future completely lost. Moreover, no matter how the war situation may change hereafter, the coming losses of her people's blood and the squandering of her national power will make Britain's present misfortune ever more decisive. On the one hand, the British people, who are thoroughly tired of the war, are, of necessity, praying for an early end of the war. On the other hand, they are already demanding for the future a restoration of their national livelihood. This indeed, truly reflects the position of Britain today, hesitating between decisive battle and insecurity.

U.S. Inconsistencies In Words and Deeds Seen in Hull's Talk

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from the Northern Colossus.

"This fact is too self-evident to require elucidation. The unwillingness of Argentina to yield more than she has already yielded by severing her Axis relations is symbolic of Latin America's inner resistance against the aggressive inroads of the United States. Argentina seemingly stands alone in the Latin American struggle in defense of national independence and sovereignty because of her high sense of national honor and national dignity, but had her sister republics the same high sense and a stronger economic and political foundation they could have thwarted the inordinate Latin American policy of the northern "master race." There is yet hope to believe that Argentina and her other proud neighbors will some day pull off the American mask of hypocrisy.

All Neutrals Pressured

"The American denial of the existence of neutrality is not confined to the Western Hemisphere. She has recently begun with increasing pressure to be extended to all the regions of the world where neutrality still exists. Mr. Hull himself has placed his government on record in his speech of April 9 as devoted to a policy of forcing neutral states to support the anti-Axis war effort, no longer with compromise, but with positive vigor.

"Rarely has there ever been a more undisguised elucidation of policy which offers a contrast with the sugar-coating that has been applied with respect to Latin America where neutrality has been wiped out. It means that now that America's so-called sphere of influence has been brought under her thumb, she can become forthright in her war against neutrality in other areas. It means that because her operations on all fronts are resulting in repeated failures, she is apprehensive of making direct frontal assaults with their consequent sacrifices in men and treasures. It means, therefore, that the easier task would be first to conquer the neutral states in any manner or form and thus extend her economic and territorial domination before attempting the more ambitious effort of all-out offensive.

"In other words, the latest war against neutrality which is in exact negation of her declared war aims is a good evidence that the United States, as well as Britain, are incapable of opening a second front unless they deny the Axis access to certain materials and unless they mass more materials and territories for themselves. The war has reached a point where our enemies can no longer conceal their real intentions; where, in order to turn the tide of war, they are incapable, because of their lack of moral convictions, to uphold with loyalty and consistency the aims for which they profess to be fighting."

Gold, Silver Marts In India Confused By Push on Imphal

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the anti-Axis defeat lies in the difference of opinion between Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief and Deputy Commander, respectively, of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, the Daily Mail urges the appointment of another officer to assume the High Command on the Southeastern Asiatic Front.

Other newspapers are reported to be unanimous in the opinion that the anti-Axis setback in spite of its numerical superiority over the Japanese is due to the superior equipment of the Imperial Japanese Forces and that the Burma Campaign should be given re-examination because if such a condition continues to exist, it will not only hinder anti-Axis operations in general but will annul the war results scored by anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific.

U.S. CASUALTIES INCREASE

Claims 44,007 Lost by Navy, Marines And Coast Guards

Domei

LISBON, April 15.—Total casualties of 44,007 suffered by the United States navy, marines and coast guards in another piece-meal announcement was disclosed by the United States Navy Department, according to a Washington dispatch.

The announcement revealed 18,582 killed, 11,610 wounded, 9,394 missing and 4,421 taken prisoners. This week's figure showed an increase of 467 over last week's announcement.

BATTLE FOR IMPHAL NOW IN FULL SWING

Japanese Pressing Upon Stronghold From 3 Directions With Irresistible Fury

The enemy forces under the personal command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, are offering desperate resistance at Imphal, the last and chief stronghold of the enemy in eastern India as the Japanese are steadily compressing their iron ring of encirclement. So hotly is the contest being waged that in the battle for the 3,833-meter hill 10 kilometers north of Imphal, for instance, the Japanese and the enemy have fought for several days at a distance of only 50 meters.

The Imphal campaign that is to mark a new epoch in the war to liberate India is now in full swing at every point of the circle formed by the Japanese to outflank the enemy. Crack units of the Japanese are pressing upon Imphal from three directions in currents of irresistible fury, with the Indian National Army giving full cooperation. One by one the defense positions of the enemy before Imphal have already thrust into the protrusion point of the enemy defense line at Palel and have blocked the necks of all the roads leading into and out of the important positions defending Imphal.

Enemy Resistance Stiff

The enemy is offering the stiffest resistance as was to have been expected in view of the vital importance of Imphal for the fate of British power in eastern India. In the battle for the 3,833-meter hill 10 kilometers north of Imphal, for instance, the Japanese and enemy forces have been conducting charge and counter-charge again and again for the last several days at a distance of only 50 meters. The reduction of Kangratongi, the fortress immediately in front of Imphal, has taken some 37 hours, showing that the resistance of the enemy is not to be despised. The enemy, however, is proving no match for the Japanese-Indian forces inspired by their historic mission of liberating India and Greater East Asia. One by one the main positions for the defense of Imphal are falling before their dauntless advance. Tens of thousands of troops forming the main strength of the enemy's 4th Army are now faced with a fast-approaching doom nothing can avert.

The contingent of the Japanese that is advancing through Dimapur, an important point on the Assam-Bengal Railway line, in pursuit of the retreating enemy, is now within hailing distance of the railway. It captured the various hills around Nichugad 10 kilometers southeast of the Brahmaputra on the evening of April 12 in an endeavor to push out into the Brahmaputra plains and secured footholds for a concerted descent upon the city of Nichugad. Panic stricken by the imminent fall of Nichugad, the enemy is mobilizing the mechanized 4th Division and an Anglo-Indian division from the direction of Sirong and three brigades by transport planes in an attempt to defend Dimapur.

3,833-Meter Hill Taken

Another contingent of the Japanese has gained control of the compound corridor in the strategic 3,833-meter hill area north of Imphal and the area around Sengmai west of that hill and is now engaged in fierce fighting with the defenders of those positions. Under the impetuous pressure of the Japanese, the place has been turned into an indescribable scene of carnage.

The enemy at the fortress of Palel is offering desperate resistance with forces deployed in deep positions running from north to south of Dignophal. The jungle in the neighborhood has been turned into a sea of flames by the enemy who had set fire to it in order to check Japanese advance. The Japanese are attacking the British-Indian forces through the blazing forest.

The Japanese at the neck of the road leading to Imphal, to the south, are now engaged in a terrific struggle with a powerful force of the enemy. A Japanese raiding force attacked Raimana, west of Moiran, and is steadily cutting the Bishenpur-Silchar road, its complete blockade now being imminent.

Glider Troops Isolated

The enemy glider troops that descended at Katha in northern Fukawng are now completely isolated, with the air strength on which they now depend for the only supplies that may be forthcoming diverted for use in the defense of Imphal. This, together with the defeat of the British-Indian forces in the Buthidaung and Maungdaw areas, has thrown the enemy into utter confusion. In consternation, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, has rushed to Imphal in person with his chief-of-staff in order to whip up the sagging morale of the front forces.

Meanwhile, the crisis confronting Imphal has made itself felt throughout the rest of the country and the anti-British independence movement among the Indians is daily gathering momentum. The enemy camp thus is now exposed to deadly menace both from without and within India.

Wallace's Projected Visit to China Stirs Chungking Which Has Big Problems to Solve

Special

SHANGHAI, April 16.—"Why is Henry A. Wallace, U.S. Vice-President, coming to Chungking?" is the much-discussed problem in General Chiang Kai-shek's capital, according to the Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in Chungking.

He writes that Chungking circles opine that the following problems must be urgently solved.

1. The issue regarding the Americanized Chungking Army which is now stationed in China despite the fact that it could be used to relieve the anti-Axis troops now hard pressed in the Indo-Burma border area.

2. The rational fixing of the exchange rate between the American dollar and Chungking currency.

3. Alleviation of the burdens put upon trade in Chungking-controlled areas, by the free spending of American troops in China.

4. Chungking's progress by establishing a democratic government. Although this is an internal affair of Chungking, it is important for cooperation among the anti-Axis Powers during and after the war.

5. Bridging of the gap between the Chungking government and the various parties in the regime. If this problem is solved, it would result in increasing Chungking's fighting power, which is of vital interest to the anti-Axis Powers.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 16

In the southwestern part of the Crimea German and Rumanian troops stopped Soviet attacks. In bitter struggles 28 enemy tanks were destroyed, while 36 enemy planes were shot down in heavy aerial combats and by AA gunfire.

At the lower Dniestr and at Orhei many enemy attacks were frustrated by our troops who were excellently supported by the Luftwaffe. Local dents were sealed.

Northwest of Jassy, our troops caused heavy losses to the Soviets in local enemy assaults. East of Stanislau Soviet groups were repulsed southward. Repeated enemy attacks in the Strypa sector were frustrated.

West of Tarnopol our attacking formations, supported by bombers and battleplanes, are making further progress in bitter fighting. The garrison of Tarnopol continues to offer heroic resistance to the attacking Soviets at the western outskirts of the town.

Last night strong formations of heavy German bombers attacked the railway station of Sarny. Numerous fires and explosions were observed in the target areas. South of Pleskau the enemy, supported by tanks and battleplanes, yesterday also attacked all day long. The enemy was repelled with many casualties. In the last two days some 72 enemy tanks were destroyed here.

At the Nettuno beach-head the enemy made minor assaults against some of our advanced bases southwest of Littoria. After a temporary loss, these were recaptured in counter-thrusts. At the other front-sectors the day passed without special events.

American bombers yesterday attacked several places in Rumania including Bucharest. Damage was done to buildings. The populace suffered losses. According to available reports German and Rumanian fighter planes and AA guns downed 20 enemy machines, most of them four-engined bombers.

During attacks of American fighter formations against northern and central Europe yesterday, 31 enemy machines were downed.

TURKISH CABINET MEETS IN EMERGENCY SESSION

Domei

BERLIN, April 16.—An emergency Cabinet meeting was called by the Turkish Government yesterday to discuss the reply to the Anglo-American demand to cease Turkish exports to Germany, it is reported from Istanbul.

Confirms Anti-Axis Demand

Special

ANKARA, April 16.—A brief statement on the situation caused by the Anglo-American demand to the Turkish Government urging Turkey to cease its shipment of chrome ore to Germany was made by Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu at a chance meeting with journalists.

He confirmed receipt of the notes from London and Washington requesting Turkey to discontinue trade relations with the Axis Powers and their Allies and added that negotiations were under way to clarify the matter. However, he did not answer in the affirmative the question whether or not the Turkish Government before answering the notes will get in touch with other neutral Governments.

Quake Rocks Iranian Town

Special

LISBON, April 16.—A heavy earthquake shook the north Iranian town of Gorgam today, says a report from Istanbul. Most of the town's houses collapsed and the Government is reported to have sent a special train with rescue and first-aid squads to the scene of the disaster. The number of casualties is not yet available because communications with Gorgam have been interrupted.

ANTI-AXIS DEFEATS WORRYING LONDON

Press Panic-Stricken Over Poor Showing of British Forces in India-Burma War Areas

Special

LISBON, April 16.—The London press continued to express concern over the poor developments of the anti-Axis forces on the India-Burma front, according to London dispatches received here.

The Observer's anonymous military critic, "Liberator," in his second consecutive critical article declared that the manner in which the force, which was left by Major-General Charles Wingate who was reported killed in an air accident recently, has been treated "after it lost its leader is disquieting."

The Liberator also said that the Japanese successes in Manipur have refocussed the United States and Chungking criticisms of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Forces in Southeast Asia, and of "Britain's patronizing attitude" toward Chungking and India as well as "her imperial intentions in Hongkong and elsewhere."

Reynolds News, meanwhile, played up the article by Lord Winster, former parliamentary secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, Albert V. Alexander, which asserted that the British are confronted by a situation "full of danger and menace."

Suggesting that Mountbatten's instructions "seem to be to attempt nothing on a grand scale but pinprick the enemy everywhere and anyhow," Winster said that the "Japanese seem to have brushed our attacks aside and they have advanced farther into Manipur than they should have been allowed."

He warned that the Japanese attacks were underestimated in New Delhi and charged "we cannot afford to under-rate anything in this area and must remember our lessons. It would not do to forget the foolish optimistic statements which preceded the fall of Singapore and the inadequate generalships which cost us Burma."

Winster continued, "It is uncomfortable to hear General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in India, describe Tidim as 'of no strategical importance' after we had evacuated under not very brilliant circumstances. So far, the Burma campaigns have been very disappointing."

In contrast to the optimistic statements which are being made by Mountbatten's headquarters, Winster added, "We have scored no important success and made little impression on the enemy." He warned "There is no room for smugness or complacency when fighting the Japanese."

Discussing then the differences existing between Mountbatten and his deputy American Commander Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Winster ascribed them to the strategic view and declared none of the present anti-Axis offensives in Burma is "very impressive."

He expressed his belief that the advance to the Burma road "seems beyond Stilwell's powers." Furthermore, he declared that Mountbatten's ambitions is probably limited by his resources and discounted the rumors of the basic dispute of Prime Minister Winston Churchill versus President Franklin Roosevelt regarding the intensity by which the war in the east Asiatic theater should be conducted.

U.S. Raiders Bomb Belgrade

Special

BERLIN, April 16.—United States bomber formations under cover of clouds continued their terror attacks against cities in eastern Europe this noon. Residential quarters particularly in Belgrade and environs as well as in Kronstadt were damaged and some casualties were suffered by the civilian population. German and Rumanian fighters engaged the invaders in fierce combat.

LEND-LEASE ABUSE IRES BRITAIN, U.S.

Americans and British Re-Exporting Each Others Goods to Compete on Export Market

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 15.—Pointing to the general misuse of the Lend-Lease system by both America and Britain, the London Times, in a recent leading article entitled "Lend-Lease and Export," declared that as long as international trade was regarded as a struggle for markets and not as an exchange of goods for mutual advantage, it was bound to be a fertile source of misunderstanding, suspicion and ill-will.

The paper went on to declare:

This truth is well illustrated by the latest turn in the discussion of Lend-Lease in Congress and by the reaction in this country to the comments of some of the prominent Congressmen.

At an early stage it was feared by some people in the United States that American materials sent to this country for war purposes were being exported by British firms to maintain trade in countries where they were subject to American competition. To a great extent these fears were allayed by a memorandum afterward published as a White Paper and communicated to Americans by the British Government in September of 1941 setting out the precautions taken to guard against the misuse of Lend-Lease goods for purposes other than those of war. These precautions were very stringent and businessmen in England complained that the United States was taking advantage of this fact to absorb war industries in England and to usurp British trade on the export market.

After Lend-Lease began to act reciprocally and Britain started supplying U.S. with raw materials, certain precautions were taken by the British to guard against the misuse of English goods by America. Negotiations have been going on for some time for a bilateral agreement on the lines of the British White Paper. This gave rise to rumors that Britain was seeking some relaxation of the restrictions she had herself laid down and led to angry and suspicious comment. U.S. Secretary of State, Cordell Hull and Leo Crowley, Head of the Economic Welfare Board, issued a joint statement explaining the situation.

What is disturbing, however, is the persistent one-sided view taken by the Americans on international trade. There are sections in Congress which resent any British efforts to maintain—let alone expand—export trade which is vital to her existence. The United States, in pushing her exports into every market without a corresponding increase in imports, is heading for collapse.

There are people on this side who tend to forget that for Great Britain, dependent as she is on international trade, a prosperous and expanding economy in the United States is a necessary condition for her own prosperity and expansion.

Britain Is Bitter

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 14.—Due to the restricting influence of the Lend-Lease Act undertaken in September 1941, the export of British goods has been severely hampered, according to a recent issue of the Manchester Guardian.

The journal declared that British exporters had been unable to supply their old customers for over two years and that they were afraid that their American competitors had usurped British markets, particularly Latin America.

The paper, quite plainly, asserted that British businessmen were not only alarmed but angry and bitter about the whole situation. Two important new factors have, however, come into play in recent months, the paper went on to explain. It said that one was the supplying of raw materials from British territories to the United States in "reverse Lend-Lease;" and secondly that there was a slight relaxation of the grip on resources of both countries.

Lauds French Soldiers

Domei

PARIS, April 16.—Commander Puaud of the French Legion of Volunteers in an interview with the Petit Parisien emphasized that the French soldier has lost nothing of his military qualities as proved by his feats on the Eastern Front. "The coming French army," he stated, "will grow out of this struggle and will cooperate in the defense of Europe. The fight against the common enemy, Communism, must not be left to others alone. The blood, commonly shed by the German and French troops, was shed for the common aim; namely, a fraternal Franco-German cooperation."

Mountbatten Shifts Delhi Headquarters To Kandy in Ceylon

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 16.—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, has transferred his headquarters from New Delhi to Kandy, Ceylon, says a British news service report, interpreting that the Southeast Asia command has been shifted from its training and supply bases in India to its operative headquarters in Ceylon. Meanwhile, a Lisbon report quoting a Reuter dispatch from Colombo stated that Mountbatten arrived at Kandy early today and toured the camp area.

Our Units Capture Enemy Stronghold At Kongbok Heights

(Continued From Page 1)

the reduction of Nichugad which will seriously menace the Assam-Bengal Railway, the enemy has detailed the mechanized 44th Division, one Anglo-Indian Division and three brigades to the same front by transport planes in a desperate attempt to defend Dimapur.

By I. WATANABE and O. MARUYAMA
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, April 16.—With the violent thrust of the Japanese Forces into the fighting line in the Buthidaung area, the enemy is showing restlessness and confusion.

A Unit of the Japanese Forces which had pressed the enemy hard and advanced into Kazon, eight kilometers north of Buthidaung, crossed the Mayu River on April 13 and occupied the height, northeast of Svinoubin on the western bank of the river, situated four kilometers northwest of Buthidaung.

The main body of the Japanese Forces inflicting a smashing blow on the enemy troops numbering 300 which had attempted to attack the rear of the Japanese Forces is now advancing toward the XX direction. In the face of the Japanese drive, the enemy has commenced to remove his artillery positions in the Syinoubin area.

In spite of the desperate attempt to break through the Japanese strategic positions in the Buthidaung and Maungdaw areas by dint of two crack divisions for the last 40 days since the tragic defeat in the Sinzeiwwa basin, the enemy has suffered enormous losses, not speaking of his inability of carrying out the plan.

The Buthidaung area is now presenting vivid activities following the fierce thrust of the Japanese Forces deep into the fighting line.

U.S. AND SOVIETS AGREE ON GOODS DELIVERY LOAN

Special

LISBON, April 16.—A loan between the United States and the Soviet Union has been agreed upon for the delivery of goods, a special correspondent of the Observer reported from Moscow to London.

The loan amounts to $10,000,000,000 and is to be used for reconstruction purposes in the Soviet Union. It is not to be paid in cash but in goods imported from the United States, American exporters delivering the goods will be paid by a number of American banks which are thus becoming direct creditors to the Soviet Government.

The loan has nothing to do with the Lend-Lease Act and is purely a private transaction so that intervention by the United States Congress or any other political authority is out of the question, the correspondent states.

MACARTHUR SPEAKS ON U.S. PRESIDENCY

General Inferentially Indicates His Availability for Presidential Nomination

Special

LISBON, April 16.—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific tonight inferentially indicated his availability for presidential nomination in a personal statement repudiating his criticism of the White House during his correspondence with Congressman Miller of Nebraska, according to a New Guinea report to New York.

Pointing out that he had not received Miller's letter advising that he announce his candidacy, MacArthur asserted, "The high constitutional processes of our representative republican form of government in which resides the people's sacred duty of choosing and electing their chief executive are of so imposing a nature as to be beyond the sphere of any individual's coercion and decision."

This statement is interpreted by political circles as clearly indicating MacArthur's refusal to eliminate himself from the Republican race.

In his unexpected statement, MacArthur emphasized that he was concentrating on winning the war but that he felt that the people had a right to freely choose their President.

He modified his 1942 statement, by asserting, "I am not a candidate. I have not sought for the office nor do I seek it."

Then referring to the correspondence with Miller, MacArthur declared that the letters were not intended for publication. He added that reading them should show "any fair-minded person" that they were not politically inspired and not intended to convey blanket approval of Miller's views concerning Roosevelt's building-up of a monarchy in the United States.

Luftwaffe Bombs Anzio Beachhead

(Continued From Page 1)

tion it is recalled that the anti-Axis forces have concentrated huge numbers of men and materials on the comparatively small beachhead area of roughly 350 square kilometers.

Germans Repulse Enemy

Special

BERLIN, April 16.—Fighting activity on the Italian fronts did not intensify considerably during the last 48 hours, according to Karl Pragner, special INTERINT correspondent.

In the beachhead, some Anglo-American shock detachments operating southeast of Aprilia, advanced from the forest of Nettuno, but were kept back by the German armaments and were forced to abstain from their enterprise.

Tanks were also engaged by the Anglo-Americans southwest of Littoria in order to get a hold of some German salients, but the aggressors enjoyed their possession for a short time only. By evening the enemy was again thrown out and left behind numerous dead and some prisoners.

Meanwhile, German batteries again shelled Anzio and Nettuno with good effect. During the night, German and Italian bombers attacked the same targets with heavy bombs and caused several fires which were quickly spreading.

In the battle zones of the Adriatic coast, activities were restricted to reconnaissance and shock-troop enterprises on both sides.

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BA MAW PROMISES EVERY AID TO BOSE

Declares Burma Will Fight To the Last Man for Independence of India

By Arrangement with the Asahi

RANGOON, April 16.—Voicing his firm belief that the day would soon come when the National Army of Free India will advance to Delhi and hoist the banner of Indian liberation high over the Delhi fortress, Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, declared here yesterday that the Burmese Army now cooperating with the Japanese and Indian Forces, will fight to the last man to help India gain her independence. His replies to questions in connection with the independence of India were as follows:

Question: How has the advance of the Indian National Army into India impressed your Excellency?

Reply: The present offensive military operation in India is the first step toward the independence of India. Now is the time to drive out completely British and American influences from East Asia. I wish to state, at this time, that Burma is aiding India because we have come to realize that the races of Greater East Asia which constitute more than one-half of the world population must unite.

Question: What does Burma desire of the Provisional Government of India and of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of that Government?

Stresses Friendship

Reply: In the administration of Burma the British Government tried various tricks to create differences between the Indians and the Burmese. As a result, the peoples of Burma and India were not on friendly terms before the present war. That was the colonial policy of Britain. India and Burma were thus made to dance to the tune of British intrigue. Today things are quite different. The Indians and Burmese have become true friends as is proved by the positive support given by the Burmese Government to the Provisional Government of Free India. I, myself, am on the most friendly terms with the Netaji.

Once I insisted that the independence of India could not be disassociated with that of Burma. By that I did not mean that both countries should become independent at the same time. It was my belief that when one became independent, the other would necessarily become independent also. This conviction of mine is now being realized. Primarily, India and Burma have always been closely bound together. The cotton produced in India was supplied to Burma which in turn sent foodstuff to India. When India becomes independent, I will exercise further efforts to promote friendly relations with India and thus fulfil our duty as a member of Greater East Asiatic nations

Mr. Bose and I are comrades in war, sharing both life and death. It is my sincere desire that he attain his objective as early as possible.

Question: What will Burma do to aid the Provisional Government of Free India?

Offers Burmese Rice

Reply: As has been repeatedly emphasized, Burma does not hesitate to give India every possible aid. In regard to material help, Burma, having only recently become independent, cannot do as much as she wishes, but we are fully prepared to meet India's needs as far as rice is concerned. In fact we will give the Indian people whatever we can.

Question: What is your view of the Chungking regime?

Reply: It is, indeed, East Asia's greatest tragedy that while Japan and Burma are cooperating and sacrificing precious blood to drive British and American influences from East Asia, the Chungking regime, though just as much a part of East Asia, is continuing her meaningless resistance, still instigated by the United States and Britain, the enemies of East Asia. During the Japanese advance into Burma, the retreating Chungking forces inflicted upon the people of Burma unspeakable cruelty for which the Burmese still harbor deep resentment. I firmly believe that unless Chungking awakens from her wild dreams, she will be ruined.

Question: Do you believe that the Indian National Army will advance to Delhi and succeed in attaining Indian independence?

Reply: The construction of a good India means the construction of a good Burma and the seed for constructing a good Asia. Burning with brotherly love for India, Burma will fight to the last man for the independence of India. The people of Burma are rejoicing at the glorious opportunity to liberate East Asia. Whatever situation may arise, I firmly believe that the time is daily drawing nearer when the banner of Indian liberation will be hoisted over the fortress at Delhi. Together with all the people of Burma, I am eagerly awaiting that day.

Capture of Enemy Position at Sinzeiwwa Told by Three Majors Back From Burma

How the devastating attacks of the Japanese Forces annihilated the enemy 7th Division entrenched in the Sinzeiwwa basin is told by three majors, Taro Katsuda, Kokichi Kato and Hikaru Hoshi who recently returned to Japan after participating in the campaign staged in the rugged Mayu Range, says Domei.

The success of this operation must be attributed to the grim determination and fighting spirit of the Japanese Forces which carried out smashing attacks despite their numerical inferiority and shortage of supplies.

Upon receiving the news that the enemy stationed in the Sinzeiwwa area had begun action, the Japanese Forces crossed the shoal near Taung Bazaar on February 4 and 5. As they did so they saw many horses and automobiles of the enemy hurrying along the Sinzeiwwa highway. Later it was learned that the enemy, unaware of the Japanese move, had been busily preparing for an offensive.

Tighten Steel Ring

Gradually compressing the encirclement, the Kato Unit advanced toward Height 74, five kilometers north of Buthidaung. Suddenly, Major Kato detected some 50 to 60 enemy troops ahead of him. Accompanied by four of his subordinates, he gave chase. Surprise-attacking them, the Japanese killed three sepoys and 35 others and took 11 prisoners. At the same time a few of the Japanese troops crept up to a large enemy tank and completely destroyed it.

Taking advantage of the moonlight, other units of the Japanese Forces sallied forth from Height 316 east of Sinzeiwwa. While marching through the jungle, they were confronted with an enemy equipped with three or four tanks. Lying flat on the ground, the Japanese soldiers evaded the enemy fire as much as possible and, at the break of dawn, made a detour to the south of Sinzeiwwa.

In a short while the Japanese Forces commenced to attack the enemy artillery position east of the Mayu Range. Arriving at a place near the enemy position which faced Maungdaw, the Japanese guarded this point at the sacrifice of their lives till they finally pierced the enemy position and seized 30 Czechoslovakian rifles and five automatic rifles.

Order to Attack Issued

With all preparations completed the order to attack Sinzeiwwa was issued on February 21. As the enemy trench-mortars began to roar, giant trees were demolished and large stones were shot to pieces. Simultaneously, enemy machine-guns and anti-aircraft batteries went into action. By nightfall the distance between the Japanese and the enemy had become so narrow that the sounds of hammering and the setting up of wire-entanglements by the enemy were clearly audible.

With the arrival of dawn enemy aircraft began to drop foodstuffs to their ground forces. Devastating battle continued throughout the following day and on February 23 the Japanese Forces surged into enemy positions held by the enemy's 7th Division at Sinzeiwwa.

Undaunted by the fact that they were short of foodstuffs, often faring on scanty rice and salt in contrast to the enemy which was being plentifully supplied by 5,000 to 10,000-ton cargo boats from the Naaf River, the Japanese warriors were grimly determined to perform their duty until their enemy was annihilated.

BORNEO EXPANDING INDUSTRIAL FIELD

Playing Vital Role Next Year Following Completion of 1944 Construction Plan

Special

BANJERMASIN, April 17.—South Borneo will become a vital center of industrial activities in the Southern Regions by the early part of next year upon the completion of the 1944 industrial trial construction program which was drafted by the Japanese Military Administration.

A more positive development of the underground resources and the doubling of the construction of wooden vessels are the two keynotes of the present program which is based on the signal progress of the industrial operations in South Borneo during the past two years.

Meanwhile, development of the oil resources in South Borneo is making such energetic progress now that it is in a stage by which a large-scale production and increase of oil is possible.

Increasing Coal, Iron

The production of coal and iron ore is also being steadily industrialized. Particularly noteworthy is the newly discovered "glutinous" coal which is being mined abundantly and is supplying Borneo and other industrial centers in the Southern Regions. The completion of a special railway from the coal mines to the shipping ports which is now under construction is certain to double and treble South Borneo's coal output.

A bright future is also in store for increased production of mercury, manganese, diamond and other vital mineral resources.

Simultaneously, concentrated efforts are being focussed on the production of lumber for shipbuilding purposes as well as toward the actual construction of wooden ships during the fiscal year of 1944.

Smooth progress also marks the construction of other modern industries of South Borneo such as rolled iron, cement, bricks, carbon, black tannin extracts, pharmaceutical supplies, spinning and paper.

On the other hand, efforts are being directed toward the systematic expansion of vital foodstuffs with the aim of attaining the maximum peak in foodstuff self-sufficiency by the close of the present fiscal year. Encouraging is the fact that the administrative leaders have completed all preparations for smoothly coping with the demand for labor, raw materials and transportation facilities which are essential cornerstones for the execution of such a gigantic industrial construction program.

Seeks More Labor

Other efforts, meanwhile, are being directed toward sufficient supply of labor by the local labor society which is redoubling its activities in concert with the labor service drive now being started by the 3,000,000 island inhabitants in South Borneo.

Local youth corps, women's associations as well as Chinese resident societies in different parts of South Borneo are carrying out a systematic movement to form local volunteer labor service corps.

Meanwhile, all initiative and various devices are being commandeered toward replenishing the supply for materials. Vital materials for construction are also arriving in great bulk and in rapid succession from Japan. With the increased production of wooden vessels, transportation between South Borneo and other parts of the Southern Regions as well as the Japanese mainland is likely to be further facilitated resulting in the smoother exchange of staple commodities.

Thus, with the systematically planned industrialization going on according to the priority principles, industrial construction operations in South Borneo are certain to enhance its position as an integral and important center of the Southern Regions for its joint war effort against the United States and Britain.

Recommended for Mayor

Lieutenant-General Morito Hirabayashi has been formally decided upon as Mayor of Matsumoto City at a conference of the Municipal Assembly held on Sunday and steps were taken to submit his name to the Home Ministry. A native of Nagano Prefecture, Lieutenant-General Hirabayashi is at present chairman of the Board of Directors of the Manchoukuo Aeronautic Affairs Association.

Murata Sees Shigemitsu

Shozo Murata, Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines, who recently arrived here to confer with the Government on various pending problems, called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at his official residence on Monday.

Vice-Ministers Meet

The regular meeting of vice-ministers was held on Monday morning at the Prime Minister's official residence and various problems were discussed.

Ogura in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, April 17.—Masatsune Ogura, Economic Adviser to the National Government of China, who arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon reached here today.

Saigon Embassy Moved

Domei

SAIGON, April 17.—The offices of the Japanese Embassy here were today moved to 58 Ruede Docteur Angiers.

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SULTANS TO LEAD PEOPLE OF MALAI

Pledge Cooperative Efforts for Food Self-Supply in Meet With Nippon Commander

Domei

KUALA LUMPER, April 16.—The Sultans of Malai states were received by the X X Unit Commander in Malai on the two consecutive days of April 13 and 14.

The Sultans of Johore, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang paid their respects to the Japanese Supreme Commander at the Kuala Lumpur Guest Hall at 10 a.m. on April 13. The Sultan of Johore was represented by a proxy. Following the reception, a conference was held in connection with the extension of cooperative efforts to the Japanese Military Administration authorities and on the basis of this conference, the following agreement was concluded among the attending sultans:

1. The happiness of the Malai people rests on the increased production of food. Therefore, the Sultans and their families will take the lead in the cultivation of farms in their respective territories for the attainment of self-sufficiency in food. They will work together with the people in their respective states.

2. In order that the people in the various Malai states may fully comprehend Japan's lofty aims in the war, the Sultans of Malai states will confer with influential Malaians, as occasion demands, and assume positive leadership for the enhancement of the spirit of labor service and to disseminate Asiatic education and religion.

On April 14 the Sultans visited the Defense Corps to express gratitude to the men of the Imperial Japanese Forces, and gave words of encouragement to the Volunteer Corps. Following this, they next called at the Selangor government office and on behalf of the peoples of the various Malai states thanked the leading members of the Military Administration and the native inhabitant government employes for their arduous efforts.

The two days' meeting of the Sultans with the Unit Commander was brought to a successful close with results far exceeding expectations.

TO AID SHANGHAI FACTORIES

Officials From Nanking to Assist In Increasing Output

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 15.—In order to increase the output of heavy and light industrial products, the Industry and Commerce Department of the Nanking Government has dispatched five officials to this city to inspect factories and to restore various manufacturing industries.

These officials will direct their efforts toward guiding the factories in ways of increasing production, improving the quality of their goods, and assisting in securing raw materials. They will remain here for six months.

Okamura Sees Tsushima

Domei

PEKING, April 14.—General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in North China, conferred with Juichi Tsushima, President of the North China Development Company; Kanji Usami, President of the North China Railway Company, and 30 other prominent men in industrial circles at his official residence this afternoon.

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Nippon Army, Naval Officers Presented High Decorations by Nanking Government

Domei

NANKING, April 16.—In recognition of outstanding contributions toward the enlightenment of a new China and the strengthening of Japan-China relationships, Japanese Army and Navy officers were presented with the Special Class Order of the Tungkung and the First Class Order of the Tungkung on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the return of the Chinese capital to Nanking by the National Government of China, it was announced by the Nanking Government.

Those who were presented with the Special Class Order of the Tungkung include General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen, Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, General Rikichi Ando, Commander of the Taiwan Army, and Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong.

Lieutenant-Generals Seiichi Kita, Kumakichi Harada, Sanetaka Kusunoki, Hikosaburo Hata, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, and Sosaku Suzuki were presented with the First Class Order of the Tungkung.

East Asia Round-Up

Filipino Philatelists Meet

Special

MANILA, April 17.—Filipino stamp collectors are heeding the call to rally around the new Republic as scores of philatelists attended the reorganization meeting of the Philippine Philatelic Club held on April 14. Judge Protacio Amonoy, elected president of the club announced that through lectures and exhibitions Filipino philatelists will contribute to the reconstruction of the islands.

Welfare Body Created

Domei

SHONAN, April 17.—The Indian Welfare Association with the vice-chairman of the Shonan branch of the Indian Independence League as its president, was recently inaugurated here entrusted with the task of handling social work, foodstuffs and labor which were hitherto directly dealt with by the Indian Independence League.

Attend Tagalog Classes

Special

MANILA, April 17.—Getting solidly behind the campaign to disseminate Tagalog as the national language, the people of San Fernando, La Union Province, have enthusiastically enrolled in the national language classes organized by Governor Bonifacio Tadiar.

Attend College Opening

Domei

SHONAN, April 17.—A party of three prominent local medical practitioners headed by Dr. S. Ibrahim, president of the Shonan Medical Practitioners' Association, left here on April 14 for Malacca to attend the official opening of the Malai College of Medicine, which was recently transferred to Malacca and officially renamed the Malai College of Medicine.

Yarn From Pasao

Special

MANILA, April 17.—Filipino fiber technologists have discovered that the pasao, a vegetable food grown by the Ilocano inhabitants of northern Luzon, could be spun into fine yarn by using locally devised spinning machine and could also be woven into cloth fabric either pure or in 50-50 combination with cotton by using native looms.

Indian Volunteers Increase

Domei

SHONAN, April 17.—After the close of the Indian Liberation Week on April 13, thousands of men and women joined the Indian National Army and the Women's Department of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment respectively. Manifesting wholehearted enthusiasm for the liberation of India, the Indian residents here decided to donate ¥5,000,000 of which ¥500,000 was presented to the branch of the Indian Independence League here as its initial contribution.

Laurel Exhorts Leaders

Domei

MANILA, April 17.—President Jose P. Laurel in a message sent to the opening session of the four-day convention of governors, constabulary inspectors, mayors as well as Kalibapi leaders, which was held in Cebu on April 13, urged more production, greater unification and continued maintenance of peace and order.

Building Soda Factory

Special

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SUMATRA, April 17.—A factory for the manufacture of caustic soda is now being constructed at a certain place in Sumatra by the Industrial Department of the Japanese Military Administration. It will start operation in August.

No Unemployment Problem

Domei

BANJERMASIN, April 17.—The fact that there is no unemployment problem here and that all citizens are eagerly engaged in construction work was revealed by the Employment Office, according to the investigation conducted at the end of March.

Japanese Form Society

Domei

MANILA, April 17.—The Society to Serve the Nation Through Occupations was recently organized in 14 occupational fields by the Japanese Association, entrusted with the task of handling volunteer labor service, police activities and distribution of daily necessities.

Roxas Made Chairman

Domei

MANILA, April 17.—A Board of Directors for the National Rice Warehouse with Manuel Roxas, head of the Economic Planning Board, as chairman was organized on April 14 by President Jose P. Laurel.

Society, Council Merging

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 17.—The Taiwan Society here founded in 1936 and the Shanghai Japanese Residents' Council are to be amalgamated soon. The Taiwan Society has been active in according protection and assistance to Taiwanese who had settled in China since the outbreak of the China Affair.

Praises Minahasa Natives

Domei

MACASSAR, April 17.—The people in Minahasa in northern Celebes are wholeheartedly cooperating with the Japanese and the women in industrial fields are developing the natural resources as well as spinning and weaving, declared the Japanese Civil Administrator, who recently completed an inspection tour of northern Celebes particularly of Menado and other areas in the Minahasa district.

Italians Make Donation

Domei

SURABAYA, April 17.—Italian residents here numbering 35 have agreed to make monthly contributions to the Japanese Forces in manifestation of their ardent hopes for an Axis victory. The first donation consisted of ¥325.

Celebes Defenders Chosen

Domei

MENADO, April 17.—From out of several thousand native inhabitants applying to join the air and marine observation corps, which will be organized by the Japanese Military Administration to perfect the defense of North Celebes, XX number were selected after rigid examinations. After training under the direct supervision of the Japanese Forces, the men will be assigned to their observation posts at the end of this month.

Nippon-Go Exams Set

Domei

PONTIANAK, April 17.—In order to further accelerate the diffusion of Japanese language here and in other cities in North Borneo, particularly among the native Government officials and employes, examinations in Japanese "hiragana" along with Chinese characters and "kana" will be conducted from April 20.

For Mindanao Defense

Domei

DAVAO, April 17.—The Japanese Women's First-Aid Corps which was recently organized here will soon launch activities for the defense of Mindanao Island in cooperation with the defense corps of the Japanese Association.

Learning Japanese, Malai

Domei

MACASSAR, April 17.—With the aim of eradicating illiteracy from Celebes, a special course for grown-ups has been established attached to the elementary school here, where 60 adults from 50 to 65 years of age are ardently learning the Japanese and Malai languages.

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PRIZES GIVEN FOR ESSAYS

Contest Sponsored by Cultural Organs in Thailand Ends

Domei

BANGKOK, April 16.—Ceremonies were held here on Friday for the presentation of awards to the persons who submitted prize-winning essays in the contest sponsored by the Japan Cultural Hall Society and the Thai National Cultural Academy on the first anniversary of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement concluded on October 28 last year.

The subject for the essay for adults was "The Mission of Thai Culture," and that for juveniles was "Hopes of Young Thailand."

In the adult section no first prize was awarded, but there were three second prizes and six third prizes. In the juvenile contest there were one first prize, two second prizes and three third prizes.

Foodstuffs Bureau Created

Special

NANKING, April 17.—The Supreme Defense Council at its session on April 13 decided to dissolve the Department of Foodstuffs attached to the Executive Yuan replacing it with the new Bureau of Foodstuffs.

To Control Foodstuff

Domei

BANGKOK, April 17.—The Thai Government, which on April 10 promulgated regulations for the control of clothing, has published ordinances enforcing control over foodstuffs and the more important commodities under the date of April 11.

Colonizing Bintan Island

Domei

SHONAN, April 17.—The colonization of Bintan Island will commence at the end of this month with the dispatch of 100 families. They will be given four acres of land per head for cultivation, and living quarters and agricultural implements will be provided by the authorities.

Forming Munition Body

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 17.—With the object of streamlining the progress of the local munition industry, a permanent committee of expert arms technicians representing the Army authorities will be organized shortly.

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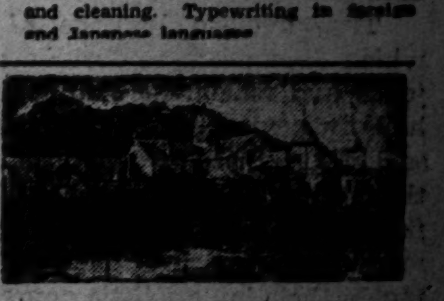

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1944

The Special Mission From the Philippines

The Japanese nation extends most cordial welcome to the Special Mission which arrived in Tokyo yesterday to express the gratitude of the Philippine Government for the aid given by Japan toward Philippine independence and for the conclusion of the Japan-Philippine Pact of Alliance. Japan is honored indeed by the graciousness of this act of our kindred and comrade nation and by the distinguished character of the men who compose this Mission. Led by Special Ambassador Benigno S. Aquino, President of the National Assembly, and including such notable personages as Jose Yulo, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Antonio de las Aras, Minister of Finance; Rafael Alunan, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Camilo Osias, Acting Director of the Kalibapi, the composition of the Special Mission well bespeaks the significance of its purpose.

Japan is particularly happy to welcome this Mission, for the independence and the alliance for which these envoys have come to render thanks are matters of rejoicing and felicitations no less to Japan than to the Philippines. It has always been the national ideal of Japan to see all the kindred nations of East Asia achieve complete emancipation from alien control and full realization of their rightful national destinies, even as Japan has for so long uniquely enjoyed these blessings. That Japan has been able to give instrumental aid to the Philippines is a privilege and a moral duty for which Japan has been amply compensated by her own inner satisfaction; that the Philippine nation is so appreciative and gracious as to dispatch a special mission of thanks is a matter of double satisfaction.

These special envoys of the Philippine nation may well rest assured that Japan will leave nothing undone to continue and to increase in the future the aid which Japan has been able to render in the past. For not only is such cooperation in accordance with the basic aims of Japanese national polity but the Japanese realize from a practical point of view as well that the glory of each individual nation of Greater East Asia redounds to the glory of all just as the glory of the entire East Asiatic region as a whole redounds to the glory of each member of this family of nations.

While the imperialistic Anglo-American Powers had persistently oppressed and exploited the peoples of East Asia, conceding as sops only empty political concessions at most, Japan realizes that the true unfolding of the destinies of the Asiatic peoples demands complete independence and self-reliance in economic, social, and spiritual matters as well as political. Japan realizes also that these can be attained only by mutual aid and cooperation, for only in union is there strength. Hence Japan is gratified indeed that the Philippine nation shares in these ideas and reciprocates the feelings of helpful comradeship which Japan feels toward the Philippines, as the arrival of this Special Mission so well demonstrates. This Mission will serve most fittingly as one more link forging the ties of cooperation which is proving of such inestimable advantage to both nations.

The precious heritage of independence which Japan has so fortunately always enjoyed and which the Philippines has now so happily achieved can never be taken away as long as these two nations, together with their other allies of Greater East Asia, hold firmly together. Whatever assaults the common Anglo-American enemy may attempt to regain their imperialistic oppression, they are bound to fail as long as Japan and the Philippines hold firm to their sacred alliance. The coming of the Special Mission from the Philippines is a symbol of the determination of the two nations that their independence and their alliance will be maintained and defended forever to their everlasting profit and glory.

Failure of the Terror Raids

What perhaps was intended by the British Reuter's News Agency last Wednesday night as routine coverage when it announced that American bomber formations that day had crossed the English Channel over into the Continent but had to turn back owing to bad weather without having concluded their tasks was, nevertheless, one of the most significant news items of the week. It was significant because, as Reuter's pointed out without comment, it was the first instance in the war that whole attacking air forces had returned to England without carrying out any portion of their assignment.

This brief announcement by the British news agency was one of the most important news developments of the week because it was an outright admission of the failure of the American terror air raids on Germany carried out with the view of crushing the German home front. It was also an admission of the failure of the Anglo-American tactics to blast the German war industries and to destroy the Luftwaffe with the view of preparing the way for the opening of the much vaunted second front in Western Europe. A proof of the failure to attain these objectives can be seen in the Reuter's report in view of the fact that up to this time the American and British military authorities have been boasting of their aerial sweeps over Germany, pointing out particularly that through the perfection of their planes effective raids were possible in any weather.

Why the sudden change in the operation of the American air force stationed in England, the turning back of formations without completing their assignments supposedly on account of bad weather? The answer is that the number of American planes failing to return from the reckless expeditions over the Continent has been mounting to astounding figures. For weeks now the heavy American bombers under protection of strong fighter escort have been flying over the German cities by day and the British aircraft taking their turn by night but with no sign whatsoever of any weakening of the German anti-aircraft defense. The Luftwaffe which the anti-Axis high command had hoped to knock out is stronger than ever. On Tuesday of last week, for example, in air combat over central and northern Germany the Luftwaffe shot down the astounding total of 126 American planes including 102 four-engined bombers.

It is altogether possible that the American fliers who received their orders on the ensuing day to attack Germany had been severely shaken by the heavy toll exacted from their comrades the previous day, and no sooner had they appeared over the Continent than they bolted back to their base with the excuse of having encountered "bad weather." It is quite likely that the "bad weather" they ran into was the much too hot reception they received from the German fighter planes.

It is interesting that one of the main topics of discussion by the German press today is the Anglo-American air war against Germany and the great success scored by the Luftwaffe in shooting down the enemy terror bombers and the accompanying fighters in great numbers. These reports bring out the very important fact that this unusual success scored by the German fighter planes is by no means incidental but the result of the stronger and constantly growing German air defense which had been systematically planned long ago. They also reveal that the Germans are quite prepared for the enemy's aim of trying to knock out the Luftwaffe by a stubbornly carried out program of attack, and that they are resolutely determined to fight it out until they destroy this illusion of the enemy.

A Berlin announcement on Friday that the Americans since April 1 have lost in the course of their flights over Germany and Hungary 664 aircraft including 554 four-motored bombers attest to the might of the Luftwaffe. It means not only a heavy loss of material, but also the loss to the American air force of well over 10,000 highly trained men. It means definitely a defeat of the anti-Axis air war aims against Germany. For that reason, it will be interesting to see how long the enemy will continue these reckless air expeditions over Reich territory. Certainly he will not be able to keep it up indefinitely without meeting strong protests from the disillusioned public at home.

A Year Ago Today

April 18, 1943

German coast guard vessels engaged in battle a number of British torpedo boats off the Dutch coast at early dawn this morning and sank one and damaged three others, the German authorities announced today.

* * *

Returning to Nanking via Peking, Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan and concurrently Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, who as a Special Envoy of the National Government visited Japan, submitted a detailed report to President Wang Ching-wei today on his recent mission to Japan, it was learned today. In an interview with the press later, Mr. Chen emphasized the importance and expectations attached to North China since the National Government's participation in the War of Greater East Asia.

World Peace--Racial Equality

Spirit of Joint Declaration Identical With Moral Principles Guiding Japan's Foreign Policy

By RYOJI NODA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Embodying the grand ideal that inspired our national founding, the five principles of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia bear equal significance: there can be no difference in their importance. Nevertheless, the present writer is particularly interested in the fifth principle which advocates the breaking down of racial discrimination in order to contribute to the progress of mankind.

Abolition of racial discrimination, needless to say, is synonymous with the equality of races. That Japan has been unequivocally and consistently dedicated to the ideal of racial equality is attested by an Imperial Edict which the Emperor Jimmu was gracious enough to grant two years prior to His ascension to the Throne. The Edict, in part, says: "In obedience to the will of heaven, we unify the country and lay the foundations of State. It is also Our wish to spread universal concord." In the Imperial Rescript issued concerning the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy on September 27, 1940, His Majesty the Emperor graciously affirmed: "To enhance justice and to make of the world one household is the great injunction bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors. . . The task of enabling each nation to find its proper place and all individuals to live in peace and security is indeed one of great magnitude unparalleled in history." Also, in the Imperial Message issued in the same year, on the occasion of the celebration of the 2,600th anniversary of the national founding, His Majesty enjoined on the subjects to strive for the welfare of mankind and for amity with the nations of the world.

Underlying Joint Declaration

The spirit of these Imperial Injunctions is at once the spirit underlying the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, which stands for equality, common prosperity and well-being among all the races and for the permanent peace of the world.

At the plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee on February 27, 1941, the then Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, replying to an interpellation, declared that the ideal of Hakko Ichiu is founded on the concept of equality of races. Universal brotherhood or racial concord, though differing in phraseology, resolves itself into the concept of racial equality, which is part and parcel of the ideal of Hakko Ichiu.

It is recalled that at the Paris Conference after the last World War, Japan brought up a proposal for the equality of races. Appointed members of the League Covenant Drafting Committee, the Japanese delegates, on instructions from the home Government, introduced the proposal to the Committee and strove hard for the acceptance of the noble principle by the Powers. In presenting the proposal, Japan was motivated by the conviction that harmony among the nations making up the League could ill be maintained unless they all enjoyed equality and that durable peace of the world could hardly be hoped for without abolishing racial discrimination of which there were cases in abundance throughout the world. It is true that Japan's advocacy of racial equality was prompted partly by the fact that she had suffered seriously from the discriminatory treatment in the United States and the British Dominious, but it is equally true that she thought seriously of the welfare of the other oppressed peoples and of a lasting peace of the world.

Withdrew Consent

America and Britain gave consent to Japan's proposal at the preliminary discussions, but later withdrew their consent. The United States were apprehensive of opposition by the Pacific Coast states, while Britain met with Australia's objection. Failing of unanimous approval by the League Covenant Drafting Committee, the proposal was ultimately rejected. At the plenary session of the Peace Conference, however, the Japanese delegation made it clear that it had not abandoned the issue and reserved the right to re-open it at every available opportunity.

That the Anglo-American delegates agreed to Japan's just and fair demand and then raised objection to it at the eleventh hour is conclusive proof of their indifference to the cause of the abolition of racial discrimination. This, however, is no matter for wonder. The Anglo-Americans, who are of the Anglo-Saxon stock, have the strongest racial prejudice. Not only do they hold other peoples in contempt, but they look down upon and mete out intolerable discrimination to the colored races. They have been, still are and will continue to perpetrate this injustice.

This is diametrically opposed to the noble ideal of Hakko Ichiu. It is utterly against heavenly will and an outrage to humanity. While it is superfluous to describe the merciless discrimination being meted out by the British to their colonial races and, worse still, by the Americans to the Negroes who are their fellow citizens, it may not be altogether unnecessary to refer at some length to the Anglo-American, especially American, exclusionist policy toward the East Asiatics.

Racial discrimination has been an undying national tradition of the United States. The immigrants from England always thought of the aboriginal inhabitants as little more than beasts and kept them in segregation. They imported Negroes from Africa and treated them like cattle. Even after they became independent of England and the Negroes acquired the status of free American citizens, the Americans, far from giving the Negroes equal treatment with the whites, subjected them to innumerable social injustices and restrictions.

Subjected to Discrimination

The Negroes are not the only sufferers from racial discrimination in America. Even the Southern European races and, for that matter, the Latin American peoples are subjected to a degree of discrimination and even insult. Worse still is the treatment meted out to the East Asiatics (chiefly the Japanese, Chinese and Indians). Not only are they denied entry into the country, but even those who have lived in the country for a long time and contributed to its progress are made victims of unreasonable legal restrictions, social persecutions and otherwise intolerable insults. History abounds in instances of this inhuman and barbarous American crime. Some of these instances may be cited here.

Standing in dire need of labor, the United States concluded the Burlingham Treaty of 1868 and allowed, nay, welcomed Chinese immigrants. In no time, however, she started a series of anti-Chinese measures for no other reason than racial prejudice, and under the law enacted on April 29, 1902, the entry of Chinese was restricted to a point of prohibition.

America's exclusionist policy toward the East Asiatics was next directed against the Japanese. After the Japanese immigration prohibition incidents of 1891, the notorious school children issue of 1906, the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement of 1908, the California Land Law of 1913 and the Immigration Restriction Act of 1917, the Japanese came actually to be barred from the country under the Immigration Act of 1924.

How insulting the last-mentioned Act was to a self-respecting nation can be easily gathered from the strong protest lodged by the Japanese Government under date of May 31, 1924. The protest, in part, reads: "It is perhaps, needless to state that international discriminations in any form and on any subject, even if based on purely economic reasons, are opposed to the principles of justice and fairness upon which the friendly intercourse between nations must, in its final analysis, depend. To these very principles the doctrine of equal opportunity now widely recognized, with the unfailing support of the United States, owed its being. Still more unwelcome are discriminations based on race."

U.S. Turns Deaf Ear

To this fair and legitimate contention of Japan's the United States Government has kept on turning a deaf ear, holding stoutly to its settled policy of excluding the East Asiatics and imposing all conceivable discriminatory treatments on those who have become American citizens.

In addition to the Immigration Act and the California Land Law, there is also a Federal stipulation prohibiting the neutralization of the East Asiatics. Again, laws similar to the California Land Law are enforced in such states as Arizona, Texas, New Mexico and Montana.

Equally outrageous discrimination, legal and social, is meted out to the East Asiatics in Canada, Australia and the Union of South Africa, thereby hindering the legitimate residence of the Japanese people in these countries.

All this racial discrimination comes from nothing more than the incorrigible racial prejudice that is ingrained in the Anglo-American peoples. The prejudice was one of the principal causes for the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. It is also a cancer to the peace of the world. Unless this cancer is removed, therefore, the firm establishment of world peace, for which we are fighting the current war, will be impossible. Now that the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia has been proclaimed, we should, first of all, destroy our Anglo-American enemies and, hoisting aloft the banner of Hakko Ichiu, we should establish the grand principle of racial equality throughout the world. And the time for it is approaching.

THE DE GAULLE-GIRAUD DISSENSION

Britain and U.S. Eye New Turn Of Affairs With Misgiving

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

It is rather ironical that just as American Undersecretary Edward Stettinius is laboring to adjust the various anti-Axis problems in London, the existing discrepancy between the diplomatic policies of Britain and America toward South Africa, one of the perplexing problems he is tackling, should have given rise to aggravation of the strife between the two French factions in the Algiers Committee.

The new turn for the worse of the feud between De Gaulle and Henri Giraud was occasioned by the attempt of the former to relieve the latter of the post of commander-in-chief of the French dissident troops in North Africa and to make him inspector-general. General Giraud on April 10 definitely refused to take up the post of inspector-general and to resign as the commander-in-chief of the forces, while two members of the Committee for National Liberation in sympathy with General Giraud announced their intended withdrawal from the same Committee. Thus, although the De Gaulle-Giraud strife had been reported temporarily settled, it has at last become aggravated.

General Henri Giraud had been the chairman of the Committee for National Liberation and the commander-in-chief of the French rebel army while General Charles de Gaulle had been the chairman of the National Defense Committee. Last November, De Gaulle succeeded in ousting General Giraud from the Committee and brought into the Committee, the head of the North African Communist Party and the former secretary-general of the French Communist Party. Thus, De Gaulle clarified his pro-Sovietism and his intention to align himself with the Soviet Union and the Communistic elements. He took this stand in the realization that the Anglo-Americans have lost all leadership in European affairs while the Soviet Union's voice is becoming increasingly strong in the settlement of European problems. With the adoption of De Gaulle's pro-communistic policy, the activities of Soviet representatives in North Africa have become brisk and Soviet influence is steadily penetrating into the affairs of the region. Thus, rivalry between the Soviet Union on the one hand and the Anglo-American combination on the other has assumed white heat.

Dislikes Soviet Expansion

There is no doubt that the United States, who has been supporting General Giraud, dislikes the expansion of Soviet power in North Africa through De Gaulle's increased political influence in the French Committee for National Liberation, and it is natural that she should look askance at the recent attempt of De Gaulle to oust General Giraud from his present position of importance. A similar attitude is also adopted by Britain who has been also maintaining close relations with De Gaulle whom she believed was completedly under her control. Britain is eyeing with misgivings the new turn of affairs at Algiers, realizing that all of her past efforts will be wasted if De Gaulle casts his lot with the Soviets. Accordingly, Britain is frantically attempting to retain him on her side. Duff Cooper, British representive in North Africa met both De Gaulle and Giraud on March 9 for the purpose of reconciling them and arriving at some satisfactory solution of the present controversy between the two leaders. But it is clear that his efforts will prove futile.

On the other hand, President Roosevelt stated in a press interview on March 17 that the United States had reached a decision on her policy toward the Algiers Committee but caused much suspicion and speculation by not making it public, especially in view of the Soviet recognition of the same Committee as the legitimate government of France. However, it was supposed at that time that President Roosevelt placed General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the anti-Axis army for the invasion of Europe, in full charge of dealing with French affairs and that he was at liberty to deal with the De Gaulle regime as well as other similar puppet factions. Up to that time the De Gaulle regime had demanded that in the case of the occupation of French territory by the anti-Axis forces, the occupied territories should be placed under the administrative jurisdiction of the Algiers Committee which, he said, would not recognize any decision that might be reached by the anti-Axis advisory committee regarding the occupied territories. De Gaulle was quite dissatisfied with the attitude taken by President Roosevelt on that occasion which he regarded as amounting to rejection of his demands. Thus, his assumption of an anti-Anglo-American stand of late has been manifested in the exclusion of Giraud.

In his Easter Sunday radio speech, United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull referred to the French problem and stated that the French Committee for National Liberation is not the government of France and that the United States cannot recognize it. He added that the United States intends to take over the civil administration of France as soon as General Eisenhower's forces have moved into that country. Thus, he made it clear that the administration of French occupied territories will be administered by American hands and not by any French committee. It is natural that Algiers quarters should interpret Hull's statement as meaning complete American disregard of the Algiers Committee and also her intention to negotiate with some other French faction.

It may be conjectured that the existing muddle among Britain, America and the Soviet Union over the question of the De Gaulle-Giraud dispute will be greatly intensified with the passing of time. In view of the recent speech of Hull and the attitude taken by Giraud, it is interesting to anticipate what move will be taken by both London and the Kremlin.

Latin America in Turmoil

Anglo-U.S. Pressure Compelled Countries to Embark on Policy Against Will and Wish of People

By KIYOSHI YAMAGATA
Former Minister to Chile
(From the Shin Wakodo)

I came home from my post in Chile on the second exchange ship Teia Maru in November last year. On the occasion of my departure, my Chilean friends said to me:

"In the 1800's, Chile rose in revolt against oppressive rule by Spain and won independence by the bloodshed of many patriots and at a huge cost in treasure. Today she is virtually losing this precious, hard-won independence. The United States, in utter disregard of our sovereignty, interests and sentiment, compelled us willy-nilly to sever our relations with the Axis. We must rise to regain our sovereignty. Our national honor demands it. Far be it from our wish to break with the Axis, least of all with Japan."

This outcry of the Chilean people at once voiced the vehement national sentiment of all the 20 countries south of the Rio Grande. The fact is more than attested by the outbreak of anti-Government revolts or agitations in all those countries. A similar outbreak could not be prevented even in Panama in the presence of a large American defense force.

Peaceful by Nature

This wide-spread discontent has arisen because the Latin American peoples do not want to be mixed up in the current war, as is clear from the words of my Chilean friends. Peaceful by nature, the Latin American nations are least likely to go to war without some grave reason. Indeed, I have heard them declare:

"In case of some serious incident, such as violation of our territory, attack on our shipping or an insult to our national flag, we must rise in arms for the defense of our national honor. In the absence of such an incident, why should we fight or even break with the Axis nations who are our friends and throw our people into the depths of misery?"

It had been the traditional policy of the Latin American countries to remain neutral in war between other countries. It is clear that for countries with meager armament and insufficient national strength to be involved in war without reason is to court national disaster.

Brazil who declared war on Germany has had all her shipping sunk by Axis submarines and is suffering an acute dearth of daily necessaries, especially of oil, the consumption of which has long been drastically curtailed. Uruguay is running short of newsprint paper. Peru is running low in rice. Chile is being hard pressed for meat and oil. Complaints like these are being heard on all sides.

The policy adopted by Latin American countries toward the Axis powers has thus brought them nothing except a commodity dearth, a jump in prices and an aggravation of inflation, to the distress of their peoples. No wonder, therefore, that they do not understand why they should shed their blood on the field of battle for the sake of other countries. No wonder, too, that the plans of the Brazilian and Mexican Government's to send their troops to the tropical war fronts are making slow progress.

Pressure from Anglo-Americans

Why is it, then, that the Governments of the Latin American countries have embarked on their policy against the will and wish of their peoples? The answer is found in the words: "Under Anglo-American pressure."

The Pan-American policy of the United States is the formula for the maintenance of her national life-line. Even if she were shut out of every other part of the world, she could still hold sway as a major power by falling back on the American continent. Accordingly, the leaders of the American Government had been at great pains to bring Latin America under its influence. To this end, the Northern Colossus had expended a huge amount of energy and efforts under the fair name of the Good Neighbor policy.

When, as the result of this policy, the Latin American nations came to be drawn gradually to the United States, she was forced to show her cloven hoof with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Japanese Forces won speedy victories and in no time occupied the Southern areas, to America's consternation. At once she was faced with serious difficulties in getting supplies of war materials. Cut off from rubber supplies, except the trickle from Ceylon, she had to turn to South America which is the only other source of supply, and took to the alternative of starting rubber growing along the upper reaches of the Amazon. With quinine supply totally absent, she is now in frenzied impatience to get hold of the meager supply obtainable in South America. With the cessation of Manila hemp imports, America had to turn to Mexico for sisal as a substitute. Lacking tin, she is casting a covetous eye on Bolivia's resources which she has taken no notice of before. The shortage of copper and manganese America tries to make up for by the Chilean and Brazilian products. This list does not exhaust the commodities the United States must seek from Latin America. There are tungsten, antimony, chromium, quicksilver, mica, crystal, oil, leather, hides and even foodstuffs.

Marked by Egoism

Sheer egoism marks America's manner in securing South American products. Said my friends: "The Latin American peoples appreciate the idea of Pan-American solidarity; they are willing to admit that the Pan-American policy of the United States may give us some benefit. But the point is that Pan-American solidarity or collaboration must be founded on the principles of equality among nations and economic reciprocity. But the Americans look down on us as inferior races and, far from even thinking of reciprocity, make no scruples about taking everything to herself. How could we cooperate with America when she is like that?"

One of the glaring facts supporting this grievance is that the vessels going down south from the United States are almost always empty, while ships coming north are invariably loaded to capacity with supplies. While in South America, I often heard the protest aired that, if the Americans had the slightest conscience, there should be no reason why they could not show reciprocity by supplying Latin America's needs, if only in a meager volume.

The reason why such flagrant injustice can be perpetrated is that Latin American countries are held under Anglo-American pressure beyond rebound. Latin America contains a population of 140,000,000, which is ruled by a minority of 20 per cent or no more than 30,000,000, who constitute the leading class. The regrettable fact is that there is lack of unity between the leading class and the masses, with the result that the leading class, if so inclined, can join hands with the Anglo-Americans and pursue policies which are contrary to the wishes and sentiment of the people. But the fundamental factor enabling such a misconduct is the subsistence of Anglo-American influence.

Extended Influence to Americas

It was after the last World War that America extended her economic influence to the Latin American countries. The outbreak of the current global war gave her an opportunity to displace Britain and to establish American hegemony over the Western Hemisphere. Britain, under the impact of the general situation, has been reduced to standing impotently by in the face of the American encroachment on her foothold. Then, the United States stretched her predatory claws to the leaders of South American countries, grabbed control of the industrial and financial activities there and exerted increasing pressure on the diplomatic officials of those countries, ultimately forcing them to do her bidding.

All this goes to show that a state of injustice in which a nation or a group of nations are battened by dominating and exploiting other peoples, such as existed in East Asia, is also seen in far-off Latin America. The news of the independence of Burma and the Philippines and the granting of participation in government to the inhabitants of the East Indies was invariably received with wild joy by the Latin American peoples as if these were their own affairs. They are sincerely solicitous of the success of Japan's sacred campaign and of the consummation of the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia. Remember, this solicitude is shared by no small number of people the world over. We should not disappoint them.